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April 10, 2008

Nancy M. Morris, Secretary Securities and Exchange Commission 100 F Street, N.E. Washington D.C. 20549-1090

> File No. SR-FINRA-2007-021 Re:

Dear Ms. Morris:

We are law professors who have written extensively about the securities arbitration process and have served as arbitrators at FINRA Dispute Resolution.

We previously have filed three comment letters addressing former versions of FINRA's proposal to restrict dispositive motions in arbitration. Overall, we support the proposal because it strengthens the protection for investors against unwarranted yet routine and often tactical use of motions to dismiss filed by brokers and their firms. The proposed changes will restrict dispositive motions and thus provide investors with a full and fair opportunity to have their facially valid claims heard by arbitrators.

While we urge the SEC to approve the proposed rule and do not wish to delay the approval process, we remain concerned over three matters: (1) the lack of emphasis in the proposed rule's text on the extraordinary nature of the remedy; (2) the inclusion of the eligibility exception in the rule proposal; and (3) the potential for respondents to prolong the proceeding by filing a motion to dismiss at the close of claimant's case-in-chief. We address each of these concerns separately.

## (1) Emphasis on Extraordinary Circumstances

In our previous comment letters, we contended that the rule should include explicit language instructing arbitrators that they should grant a dispositive motion without a hearing only in extraordinary circumstances. While we recognize that courts have interpreted the Federal Arbitration Act to permit a securities arbitration panel to dismiss claims before a live hearing,<sup>2</sup> courts insist that such dismissals occur only if the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Letters from Jill I. Gross and Barbara Black (July 14, 2005; June 6, 2006; and Sept. 21, 2006). <sup>2</sup> See, e.g., Wise v. Wachovia Securities LLC, 450 F.3d 265 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006) (affirming denial of motion to vacate where arbitrators granted respondent's summary judgment motion and dismissed claimants' case following a telephonic hearing); Sheldon v. Vermonty, 269 F.3d 1202, 1206 (10th Cir. 2001) (arbitrators can grant pre-hearing motion to dismiss arbitration on the papers); Tricome v. Success Trade Secs, 2006 WL 1451502, \*3 (E.D. Pa. May 25, 2006) (denying motion to vacate arbitrators' pre-hearing dismissal); Allen v. RBC Dain Rauscher, Inc., 2006 WL 1303119 (W.D. Wash. May 9, 2006) (refusing to vacate

to apply technical legal requirements. Thus, while we understand that these rule changes are the product of compromise over an extended period of time with investors' advocates and industry representatives, we are concerned that an undesirable consequence may be that respondents will file, after the conclusion of claimants' case in chief, a motion to dismiss on the ground that claimant did not state a legally cognizable claim. To avoid this consequence that could be costly for investors, we urge the forum to educate arbitrators that the enactment of Proposed Rule 12504 should not serve as an invitation to respondents to routinely file motions to dismiss at the conclusion of the claimants' case-in-chief so as to prolong the hearing and multiply its costs.

We conclude by emphasizing that because securities arbitration is final and binding, subject to review by a court only on a limited basis, the SEC should strive to ensure the process is fair. By choosing arbitration, the parties generally give up their right to pursue the matter through the courts, making it even more critical for arbitrators to understand the principles they should apply when considering a motion to dismiss. Unlike motions to dismiss in trial court, dispositive motions in FINRA arbitration should only be granted in the most extraordinary circumstances. Overall, FINRA's rule proposal strikes the right balance between the parties' rights to a fair arbitration process and their rights to an efficient process not burdened by excessive, often abusive, motions to dismiss.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Sincerely,

Jill Gross

Barbara Black

Teresa Mílano, Student Intern